to set up waste to energy projects in their states and ten states have already declared the policy. Further, the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 notified by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India has laid down standards for processing or disposal facilities which includes energy recovery.

Energy from Foodwaste

860. SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR: Will the Minister ot NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA) is using fruit and vegetable waste to generate electricity;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the demonstration plant Naroda Gl DC, generates about 130 units of electricity everyday out of one tonne of foodwaste; and

(c) if so, the efforts the Government plan to make to encourage the use of foodwaste to generate energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) and (b) The Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA), Vadodara has installed a Biogas Plant of 85 cubic metre gas production per day capacity based on agro-food processing industrial wastes for generation of electricity at GIDC Naroda, Ahmedabad. The plant has been designed to treat about 2 tonnes of wastes per day and is generating about 120-130 units of electricity every day.

(c) GEDA has informed that a proposal was under their consideration to extend financial support for such projects. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing a National Programme on Energy Recovery from urban and industrial wastes to promote setting up of projects for generation of energy/power from urban and industrial wastes including wastes from fruits and vegetable markets as well as processing industries with minimum installed capacity of 300 cubic meter biogas per day/25KW. The programme provides for fiscal and financial incentives for setting up waste to energy projects. Two demonstration projects for generation of electricity from vegetable market wastes are under installation at Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh) and Chennai (Tamil Nadu), in addition to the plant at Naroda, Ahmedabad.